

WEARY OF LIFE.

Miss Grace Carr Attempts Suicide at Winfield.

Out on the Piers of a Bridge Prepared to Jump.

FARMER RESCUES HER

Had Taken Morphine and Removed Outer Wraps.

A Letter She Had Written Indicated a Lover's Quarrel.

Winfield, Kan., Oct. 21.—Miss Grace Carr, a young lady 18 years of age, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Carr, living east of town, prepared to jump from the Ninth avenue bridge into the Walnut river, at noon but was prevented by George McGinn, a farmer, who lives west of town and who was returning home with an empty wagon. When he drove onto the bridge, he noticed a girl out upon the pier in the middle of the bridge on the north side. He hailed her, but could not attract her attention, so he tied his team and went out on the pier to her. Miss Carr had removed her shoes, hat and outer wraps, and was just ready to take the fatal leap, which would end her life.

Mr. McGinn spoke to her, but could elicit no response, so took hold of her and dragged her back upon the bridge, and then sent for help. A police car was turned in and J. T. McCall took Sheriff duty to the bridge at once.

Miss Carr was taken to the jail and her parents sent for. She was examined by Dr. Hall, who said that she showed slight evidence of both morphine and strychnine poisoning, and seemed to be mentally unbalanced. She refused to speak to anyone at the jail and the only words she uttered were to tell Mr. McGinn, when he pulled her back onto the bridge, that if he knew how "they" were after her, he would let her jump into the river.

After she was taken to the jail, R. Bird gave a letter to the sheriff, which was written by Miss Carr, and which Mr. Bird had found near the West ward school house, on his way back from dinner. In the letter she intimated her intention of committing suicide and said to ask "Pete" or "Owen" the reasons.

It was learned that the "Owen" referred to was Owen Bailey, a stepson of N. Bonestell, with whom Miss Carr had been in love for some time, but which love was not wholly reciprocated.

Last week Bailey went to Arkansas City and Miss Carr followed him there. They came back to Winfield, and they had a quarrel, in which she returned to him a ring which he had given her. At the jail Miss Carr showed plainly that she was mentally unbalanced.

In 1903, upon complaint of her father, Miss Carr was adjudged incorrigible, and taken to the Girls' Industrial school at Beloit, where she remained until this spring.

Potatoes Weigh a Pound Each.

R. R. Davis brought in three potatoes to this office Saturday which weighed 3 1/2 pounds, or more than a pound each. They were raised on sod. Two of them were 14 inches in circumference the long way and 9 inches the short way, around the middle being 10 inches in length.—Cimarron Jackson.

Salt Plant for Kingman.

D. B. Cowie informed a reporter for the Leader-Courier that it is the intention of the Crystal Rock Salt Mining company to shortly commence the

His Cigar Doesn't Taste Right

And Yet It Is the Same He Was Smoking With So Much Relish After Dinner, Last Night, Out of the Very Same Box, Too.

IT ISN'T THE CIGAR—IT'S THE STOMACH.

Every smoker has experienced this peculiar condition of the stomach and liver, the result usually of imperfect digestion of food. And the blame is usually put on the cigar and not where it belongs.



Such men are usually high livered, hard workers mentally, living under high pressure and high draught, and it doesn't take a great deal to disorder the stomach or render the liver torpid. They should make it a practice to use some tried and reliable remedy like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, that will aid Nature and force it to take care of the sudden attacks of acute indigestion.

The use of these tablets is not to be confounded with the patent medicine habit. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are not a patent medicine, but are composed of the very elements which nature provides the healthy stomach to do the work of digestion—pepsin, diastase, golden seal, etc. There is no secret in their preparation—they are absolutely pure and therefore all the world uses them.

No matter how disordered the stomach may be, it will right itself given the chance. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets digest food where the stomach can't give the abused stomach and intestines a rest, and offer renewed strength to the worn out glands and muscles.

Brain workers can rely on Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, no matter how tense the strain. All druggists carry them in the fifty cent packages, or if you prefer a free trial package can be had by sending your name and address today. F. A. Stuart Company, 159 Stuart Building, Marshall, Mich.

manufacture of evaporated salt in addition to their present business. The company owns the plant and ground on which the old Moore & Almond evaporating plant was situated, just east of the city, near the Santa Fe yards, and they will rehabilitate these works and steam up before long.—Kingman Leader-Courier.

WANT CLEAN THEATERS.

Dr. Crafts Says That as Well as Sunday Closing Is Needed.

Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts, superintendent of the International Reform Bureau, with its headquarters at Washington, D. C., devoted most of his time at his scheduled lecture on "Living and Dying Nations" at the First Baptist church Sunday afternoon to telling of the work that was being prosecuted by the bureau of which he is the head. Incidentally, an opportunity was offered to the large audience of men present to subscribe for the support of this bureau.

"Any American mayor," said Dr. Crafts, "already has enough authority to shut out any play that may be scheduled for his city or wipe out any billboards that may offend decency. We want more than the closing of theaters on Sunday because of their Sabbath breaking. We want to clean the theaters. We don't want to stop with the Sunday closing proposition, but as a matter of fact believe that ten theaters work more harm than ten saloons. They are generally afternoon and evening schools of vice. Most plays produced in them hinge on two principal things, the crime of adultery and impurity is great. We should not only fight Sunday theaters but all theaters and plays which break not only the laws of God but those of impurity."

SUE HEINZ & CO.

Creditors File an Involuntary Petition in Bankruptcy.

New York, Oct. 21.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed in the United States district court today against the firm of Otto Heinz & Co., brokers, whose suspension from the stock exchange was announced last week after they had refused to accept a check of United City Bank purchased for them by the firm of Gross & Kleberg.

The petitioning creditors are William H. Robotham, as assignee of the firm of Gross & Kleberg, with a claim of \$325,373; Leo Wise, who has an assigned claim from Edward V. Brokaw, in the sum of 60 cents, and Frank A. Brabner, who has an assigned claim from Herzfeld & Stearns for \$2,901. The petitioners allege that Otto Heinz & Co., made preferential payments to the Mercantile National bank of \$2,000,000 of assigned securities and also other preferential payments which aggregated about \$100,000. It is also alleged that the firm had been assigned to F. Augustus Heinze and Arthur P. Heinze to secure antecedent indebtedness and because of an anticipated suspension of the firm by the stock exchange, argument of appointment of a receiver was postponed until Wednesday.

The clearing house committee at a meeting held today at the Mercantile National bank advised the acceptance of the resignations of eight directors of the bank. This was done and five new directors were selected. The other vacancies will be filled later.

PLUMBER TRUST SUED.

Ohio Attorney General Begins Quo Warranto Proceedings.

Columbus, O., Oct. 21.—Attorney General Ellis is after the alleged plumbers trust. Today he filed in the supreme court a quo warranto suit against twenty-one members of the plumbing business in several Ohio cities or making supplies for plumbers. The charge is that as members of the Central Plumbers' Association they conspired to control trade and fix arbitrary prices.

The association covers the states of Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Colorado, Nebraska, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and Texas.

Its headquarters is in Chicago and the secretary of Paul Blatchford.

New York Money Market.

New York, Oct. 21.—MONEY—Money on call, 6 per cent; ruling rate, 6 per cent; closing bid and offered at 6 per cent. Time loans firm. Sixty days, 6 1/2 per cent; 90 days, 6 3/4 per cent.

CLOSE: Prime mercantile paper 7 1/2 per cent; sterling exchange weak, with acceptances at 100; gold bills, \$4.86 1/2 for 60 day bills; commercial bills, \$4.84 1/2. Silver—Bar silver, 61 1/2; Mexican dollars, 48 1/2.

LOCAL MENTION.

Perfect is "Perfection."

Careful saving has been the basis of innumerable great fortunes. Young savings may put you on the road to a competency. Why not open an account with the Prudential Savings bank? The bank pays interest and compounds it every half year. Call at the Prudential and talk it over. If you can't call during the day drop in any Saturday night between 6 and 8. The officials will be glad to tell you all you wish to know about their methods.

Mirrors and pictures 20 to 40 per cent cheaper at Coe Bros. Cut Rate Art store, 832 Kansas avenue.

Mrs. E. B. McGiffen will erect a \$4,000 tenement at the northwest corner of Sixth and Polk streets. The building permit was issued this afternoon.

N. H. Loomis, general attorney for Kansas for the Union Pacific, is in Kansas City on business.

The famous Seventh cavalry which will take a practice march overland from Fort Riley to Fort Leavenworth will camp at Topeka on the 27th and an effort is being made to secure the encampment of the troops at the fair grounds.

A negro porter employed in the basement of the Coughlin law office became frightened in turning over a lighted lantern and sent in an alarm of fire, giving a run to the companies from Nos. 2 and 3 fire stations nothing occurred.

H. J. Bone, United States district attorney, filed suit today against the Missouri Pacific for an alleged violation of the safety appliance act. One hundred dollars and costs are asked.

WORK IS BEGUN.

Corner Stone of Elks Home Laid Today.

Judge Dana Delivers an Impressive Address.

WHAT IT STANDS FOR.

Something More Than Social Side to Order.

Many Distinguished Visitors Are Present.

At twenty-seven minutes past one o'clock today the big white cornerstone of the new \$50,000 Elks club house set, tied slowly into the place in the mortar bed spread with a silver trowel by the grand exalted ruler of the order, John K. Tener. Prior to the cornerstone laying half of the membership of Topeka lodge B.P.O.E. No. 204 gathered at their club rooms on the opposite side of the street in the Masonic building, and later marched to the site of the new building.

The cornerstone is a triangular block about two by three feet and on the surface facing the south was the dial of a clock in gold with the hands pointing to the mystic hour of 11 which has a peculiar significance to all members of the order. Directly under the dial are the words "Benevolent Protective Order of Elks." On the face of the stone to the west, "Topeka Lodge 204. Erected 1907."

A platform had been arranged for the grand lodge officers and the officers of the local lodge on the site of the new quarters, surrounded by poles entwined with the purple of the order, from the tops of which American flags were flying. Immediately following the settling in place William Henderson, chaplain of the order, delivered a prayer.

Judge Dana of the district court then delivered a short address and said in part: "Let us pause for a moment as we contemplate the gathering here today and its purpose. For years it has been the ambition of the Topeka lodge of Elks to own their home and now today we see the fulfillment of the longing in the laying of this cornerstone."

"We see before us huge piles of brick and stone but this building means more than this to the members of the order who are gathered here today to witness the laying of this cornerstone. It means that at last the Elks of Topeka have longed for a reality and that within a short time the Elks of Topeka will have a home which they may truly call their own. It is true that the Elks order is a social one, but it means more than that to the members as well as the public at large for it has as its cardinal principles, charity, brotherly love and fidelity. Not just to a single individual or charity to one or brotherly love or fidelity to all of these attributes to all men."

Of the membership of over 500 of which the Topeka lodge boasts perhaps half of the number were in attendance at the dedication, many of whom have been present if possible being away from the city at this time, as a large per cent of the membership of this lodge is composed of men whose duties take them away from the city for a considerable of the time. Numerous lodges in the state as well as St. Joseph and Kansas City were represented at the event, Kansas City having twenty-five members present and Lawrence nearly as many.

Order of Elks was established in Topeka in 1891 with a membership of less than half a hundred on Kansas avenue between Fourth and Fifth streets in what is now known as Metropolitan hall. A year later they moved into quarters in the old Crawford opera house building where a lodge room has been maintained for these years and since that time the quarters have been in the Masonic building.

The lodge has grown until at present it has over 500 members and there is hardly a business worthy of the name in the city which does not boast of a member who belongs to the Elks. Under were a number of charter members of the order present at the exercises today including Charles K. Holliday, president of the Commercial club, Fred Freeman, cashier of the Merchants National bank, and "Pick" Smith, one of the first district deputies in the state, who has not been inside of the lodge room for several years on account of illness.

Penn State 8, Cornell 6.

Ithaca, N. Y., Oct. 21.—Pennsylvania State college defeated Cornell at football, 8 to 6, Saturday. Cornell was outplayed from the start, the first half ending 6 to 0 in favor of the Penn State. The game was won with two goals from the field by Voorhees, Caldwell and Walder, for Cornell, made three attempts to score in this way without success. Walder, however, made a touchdown for Ithaca in the second half, Caldwell kicking the goal. Cornell's quarter back, Gardner and Caldwell, were wild in throwing forward passes, which contributed greatly to their team's defeat.

Caffeine—in coffee—is such a direct poison to the nerve centres of many highly organized people that it produces all sorts of disorders, from stomach and bowel troubles, palpitation of the heart, kidney affections, etc., up to more intricate nervous troubles, such as paralysis.

The way to keep well is to leave off coffee and use Postum, which is a direct rebel of the nerve centres. "There's a Reason." Sure and well defined improvement in health will follow this course, as can easily be proven by any person who values health enough to make a trial.

NO SCALPS HERE.

(Continued from Page Two.)

the ball got past the entire Haskell team and rolled on and on toward the goal. When a Haskell man finally fell on it, it was on his own 10 yard line and Washburn very nearly recovered the ball.

Haskell at once punted, and Boles made a splendid return of 25 yards to Haskell's 25 yard line. Johnson got the ball on a forward pass, and galloped across Haskell's goal line for the third touchdown of the game after exactly 2 1/2 minutes' play in the second half. Hope missed goal. Score 16 to 0.

This third touchdown was what broke the backbone of the Indian team, and from this point in the game on to the end it was merely a question of how big a score Washburn would pile up.

Haskell kicked off, and the ball went over the goal line. Millie punted out to Haskell's 45 yard line, and Hope, by a furious tackle prevented any return. Haskell punted to Washburn's 35 yard line. Boles was taken out and Walte

Hope started a forward pass, but found the way to the end zone blocked by Haskell's line. He threw the ball 12 yards gain. Williams and Platt did not allow it. Instead Washburn was penalized 5 yards for offside. Washburn punted to Haskell's 10 yard line. Instead of kicking the ball, Baird punted back, and the ball went to Washburn's 5 yard line before a Washburn man dropped on it. Williams

penalized 5 yards for offside. Washburn punted to Haskell's 10 yard line. Instead of kicking the ball, Baird punted back, and the ball went to Washburn's 5 yard line before a Washburn man dropped on it. Williams

penalized 5 yards for offside. Washburn punted to Haskell's 10 yard line. Instead of kicking the ball, Baird punted back, and the ball went to Washburn's 5 yard line before a Washburn man dropped on it. Williams

penalized 5 yards for offside. Washburn punted to Haskell's 10 yard line. Instead of kicking the ball, Baird punted back, and the ball went to Washburn's 5 yard line before a Washburn man dropped on it. Williams

penalized 5 yards for offside. Washburn punted to Haskell's 10 yard line. Instead of kicking the ball, Baird punted back, and the ball went to Washburn's 5 yard line before a Washburn man dropped on it. Williams

penalized 5 yards for offside. Washburn punted to Haskell's 10 yard line. Instead of kicking the ball, Baird punted back, and the ball went to Washburn's 5 yard line before a Washburn man dropped on it. Williams

penalized 5 yards for offside. Washburn punted to Haskell's 10 yard line. Instead of kicking the ball, Baird punted back, and the ball went to Washburn's 5 yard line before a Washburn man dropped on it. Williams

penalized 5 yards for offside. Washburn punted to Haskell's 10 yard line. Instead of kicking the ball, Baird punted back, and the ball went to Washburn's 5 yard line before a Washburn man dropped on it. Williams

penalized 5 yards for offside. Washburn punted to Haskell's 10 yard line. Instead of kicking the ball, Baird punted back, and the ball went to Washburn's 5 yard line before a Washburn man dropped on it. Williams

penalized 5 yards for offside. Washburn punted to Haskell's 10 yard line. Instead of kicking the ball, Baird punted back, and the ball went to Washburn's 5 yard line before a Washburn man dropped on it. Williams

penalized 5 yards for offside. Washburn punted to Haskell's 10 yard line. Instead of kicking the ball, Baird punted back, and the ball went to Washburn's 5 yard line before a Washburn man dropped on it. Williams

penalized 5 yards for offside. Washburn punted to Haskell's 10 yard line. Instead of kicking the ball, Baird punted back, and the ball went to Washburn's 5 yard line before a Washburn man dropped on it. Williams

penalized 5 yards for offside. Washburn punted to Haskell's 10 yard line. Instead of kicking the ball, Baird punted back, and the ball went to Washburn's 5 yard line before a Washburn man dropped on it. Williams

penalized 5 yards for offside. Washburn punted to Haskell's 10 yard line. Instead of kicking the ball, Baird punted back, and the ball went to Washburn's 5 yard line before a Washburn man dropped on it. Williams

penalized 5 yards for offside. Washburn punted to Haskell's 10 yard line. Instead of kicking the ball, Baird punted back, and the ball went to Washburn's 5 yard line before a Washburn man dropped on it. Williams

penalized 5 yards for offside. Washburn punted to Haskell's 10 yard line. Instead of kicking the ball, Baird punted back, and the ball went to Washburn's 5 yard line before a Washburn man dropped on it. Williams

penalized 5 yards for offside. Washburn punted to Haskell's 10 yard line. Instead of kicking the ball, Baird punted back, and the ball went to Washburn's 5 yard line before a Washburn man dropped on it. Williams

penalized 5 yards for offside. Washburn punted to Haskell's 10 yard line. Instead of kicking the ball, Baird punted back, and the ball went to Washburn's 5 yard line before a Washburn man dropped on it. Williams

penalized 5 yards for offside. Washburn punted to Haskell's 10 yard line. Instead of kicking the ball, Baird punted back, and the ball went to Washburn's 5 yard line before a Washburn man dropped on it. Williams

penalized 5 yards for offside. Washburn punted to Haskell's 10 yard line. Instead of kicking the ball, Baird punted back, and the ball went to Washburn's 5 yard line before a Washburn man dropped on it. Williams

penalized 5 yards for offside. Washburn punted to Haskell's 10 yard line. Instead of kicking the ball, Baird punted back, and the ball went to Washburn's 5 yard line before a Washburn man dropped on it. Williams

penalized 5 yards for offside. Washburn punted to Haskell's 10 yard line. Instead of kicking the ball, Baird punted back, and the ball went to Washburn's 5 yard line before a Washburn man dropped on it. Williams

penalized 5 yards for offside. Washburn punted to Haskell's 10 yard line. Instead of kicking the ball, Baird punted back, and the ball went to Washburn's 5 yard line before a Washburn man dropped on it. Williams

penalized 5 yards for offside. Washburn punted to Haskell's 10 yard line. Instead of kicking the ball, Baird punted back, and the ball went to Washburn's 5 yard line before a Washburn man dropped on it. Williams

penalized 5 yards for offside. Washburn punted to Haskell's 10 yard line. Instead of kicking the ball, Baird punted back, and the ball went to Washburn's 5 yard line before a Washburn man dropped on it. Williams

penalized 5 yards for offside. Washburn punted to Haskell's 10 yard line. Instead of kicking the ball, Baird punted back, and the ball went to Washburn's 5 yard line before a Washburn man dropped on it. Williams

penalized 5 yards for offside. Washburn punted to Haskell's 10 yard line. Instead of kicking the ball, Baird punted back, and the ball went to Washburn's 5 yard line before a Washburn man dropped on it. Williams

penalized 5 yards for offside. Washburn punted to Haskell's 10 yard line. Instead of kicking the ball, Baird punted back, and the ball went to Washburn's 5 yard line before a Washburn man dropped on it. Williams

penalized 5 yards for offside. Washburn punted to Haskell's 10 yard line. Instead of kicking the ball, Baird punted back, and the ball went to Washburn's 5 yard line before a Washburn man dropped on it. Williams

penalized 5 yards for offside. Washburn punted to Haskell's 10 yard line. Instead of kicking the ball, Baird punted back, and the ball went to Washburn's 5 yard line before a Washburn man dropped on it. Williams

penalized 5 yards for offside. Washburn punted to Haskell's 10 yard line. Instead of kicking the ball, Baird punted back, and the ball went to Washburn's 5 yard line before a Washburn man dropped on it. Williams

penalized 5 yards for offside. Washburn punted to Haskell's 10 yard line. Instead of kicking the ball, Baird punted back, and the ball went to Washburn's 5 yard line before a Washburn man dropped on it. Williams

penalized 5 yards for offside. Washburn punted to Haskell's 10 yard line. Instead of kicking the ball, Baird punted back, and the ball went to Washburn's 5 yard line before a Washburn man dropped on it. Williams

RAILROAD NEWS.

President Ripley of Santa Fe Talks About Legislation.

Is Out of Sympathy With Proposed Measures.

BELIEVES IN POOLS.

Make It Subject to Approval of Commerce Commission.

Other Items of Interest to Railway People.

The Chicago Railway Journal has been putting inquiries to various railway presidents as to their opinion on threatened legislation. Mr. E. P. Ripley, president of the Santa Fe company, answers the questions asked as follows:

Dear Sir:—I have yours of the 16th instant, inclosing memorandum outlining certain probable legislation during the next session of congress, and asking for an expression of my views concerning same:

1. Prohibition of railway consolidation when the combinations include lines that are actually parallel or that may easily become so in effect in their business relations with each other.

I see no reason for an absolute prohibition of this nature—on the contrary, I think there are many cases where consolidation of parallel lines is clearly to the advantage of everybody concerned whether as shippers, or carriers, or producers, or consumers. I am very clear that there should be no actual and absolute prohibition of such consolidation. The most that should be done in this line is to provide for its approval by the government before it is carried into effect.

2. Prohibition of joint ownership in parallel lines and entire separation of directorates and official staff.

I think it is going too far to separate by law the directorates and to say that a man may not represent his own financial interest on the boards of two different companies. Any such prohibition would be ineffective, it made, because in practice should a man own large blocks of stocks in two competing companies it is an easy matter for him to obtain as his representative on the board of one of the companies a man who would be entirely subservient to his wishes and virtually represent him and him alone.

3. Permission to pool earnings between lines, subject to the approval of agreements by the interstate commerce commission and the filing of same with the commission.

I think everybody who has given this subject any study realizes that the passage of such an act would be not only wise, but would be doing nothing but simple justice.

4. Permission to form and conduct associations for the promulgation of rates and the issuance of tariffs.

There ought to be no question whatever about this nor is there any reason why these associations should require the approval of the interstate commerce commission. It is a simple necessity in the business.

5. Prohibition of the unrestricted issue of securities for extension of old lines and construction of new ones, such securities hereafter to be issued after investigation and approval by the government; also the clause forbidding the use of the surplus of any road in the purchase of the stock of any other road, unless it can be clearly shown that the surplus is not required for the betterment and maintenance of the property, and then only for the purchase of stock of companies forming a continuous through route and in no way interrupting the control or operation of another parallel line.

6. Restriction Not Believed In.

I do not believe in such restriction. It seems to me that a company should be permitted to issue such securities as in the judgment of its directors, are necessary for corporate purposes. In general, the public has little or no interest in the amount of securities issued by railway companies, such securities having no effect on the relations of the public to the shipper, and any attempt on the part of the government to regulate the amount of such securities will be an effort in the direction of paternalism and what I believe to be unwelcome restriction. The injured party in the case of an overissue of securities is the party who invests his money in such securities, and who I believe to be wise in the phase of the question has anything to do with interstate commerce, or is anything in which the government of the United States should meddle.

In general, and as regards the entire line of reasoning upon which this suggested legislation is based, permit me to say that I am entirely out of sympathy with it. If, and so long as the government interposes between the railroad and its patrons and undertakes to protect the latter against former, I do not see what is gained by any further legislation, nor do I see that it is the part of good government to interfere with details so long as it complies by direct methods the limitation of rates.

E. P. RIPLEY.

U. C. MAKING CHANGES.

Preparations Being Made to Change Divisions.

Hill City, Kan., Oct. 21.—The Union Pacific has commenced active operations in its change of division point from Cheyenne Wells, Colorado, to Sharon Springs, Kansas. A few days ago several carloads of material were unloaded at Sharon Springs to be used in the construction of round

houses, yards, tracks, etc., settling all questions as to the intention of making this place the future division point. In talking with the future division point, Mr. Cole last week who was in Hill City on business he stated that this change was to be made rapidly and that orders had been issued to take up the track between Colby and Oakley and lay it west to Sharon Springs, the new division point will be noticed that the connecting link between Colby and Oakley is sort of back track and traverses entirely Union Pacific territory and gets no business that the two lines could not do without. It is plain that this connecting link was put in only as an emergency and that now it is to be removed, is only natural. By going from Sharon Springs to Hill City the territory with the Rock Island will divide at the same time run into a main division point and will give a through line to the Salina branch. And again this may mean a greater importance will be given to through traffic by routing it over the line. The division change will nearly ruin Cheyenne Wells and will give a general injury to Oakley to some extent. But both changes will be a good thing for Sharon Springs and ought to make it a great little city.

Wichita, Kan., Oct. 21.—Rain in Oklahoma this week has been according to estimates made here today by local warehouse men. Along the railway roads there are 300 carloads of unsheltered broom corn and it is estimated that every ton has been damaged at least \$10 by being water-soaked. A general movement among broom corn raisers and buyers of organizing to bring suit against the railroads for damages because of alleged failure to provide cars for shipping the corn to market.

STRIKE CALLED OFF.

Operators Who Have Been Off For Three Years Return to Work.

Parsons, Kan., Oct. 21.—The strike of the Order of Railway Telegraphers on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway was called off today. E. M. Alvord of St. Louis, general superintendent of the northern division of the Katy, sent word to the general offices of Parsons that he had received official notice from the executive officers of the O. R. T. to that effect.

The O. R. T. strike was called on the Katy in 1904. The difficulty was caused by a disagreement over wage scales and hours. The company refused to agree to the demands of the telegraphers, and they refused to work under the scale which the company wished to place them.

Three hundred and forty telegraphers all over the system went out in the general office telegraph rooms and in the stations all over the system

the strikers went out in one day and left the railway in a demoralized condition.

For over a month the company had trouble in filling the positions of the strikers. As is usual when a strike-breakers is sent in to fill other positions a number of